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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1974

Established 1887

Ford Open o Tips on conomy fends Plans, es Problems

By Fred Farris

SHINGTOM, Oct. 29 (UPI).—President Ford, faced with new of economic troubles, told a prompt news conference that he "will be open to tions" if his present eco- policies prove ineffective. Laring that he was confident his program is sound and dampen inflation while iting a further economic. Mr. Ford, nevertheless, led "we have problems." news conference coincided new government figures pre- a sharpening recession. Commerce Department's of leading indicators—a s of statistics that its to an economic weather- fell 2.5 per cent last month steepest decline in 23 years. was the second big monthly a row, for a two-month of 4.1 per cent. Commerce Department econ- said this was a "signal that times are ahead." (Story ge 9.)

questions on Recession

porter cited the figures and whether the President still ded—as he had at his last conference—that the nation in a recession. event, Mr. Ford shot "whether it's a recession a recession is immaterial problems. . . . We want ns."

aid he was confident that recently proposed 31-point n program would slow the on rate without bringing a shimp in the stagnating ny.

le much of the news con- deal with economic problems by public opinion polls. Mr. Ford's problems facing the United States and what Union could reach a strategic arms limitation ent next year.

aled last week's talks be- Secretary of State Henry r and Soviet leader Leonid Nixon was reported "doing well" today after surgery to attach a plastic clip to a vein to keep blood clo from threatening his life.

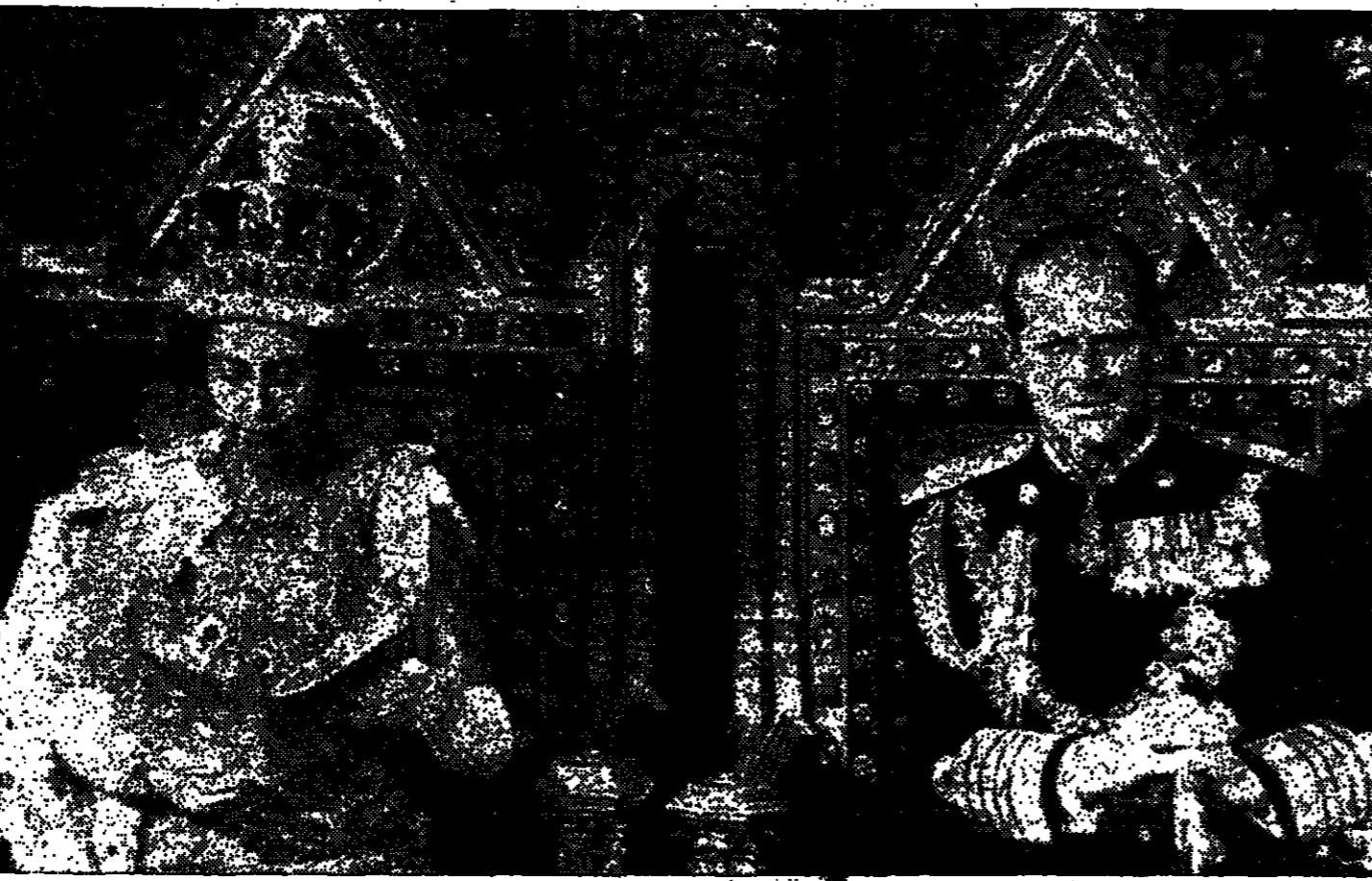
Dr. John Lungren, Mr. Nixon's personal physician, called the operation a success and said that he hoped there would be no more complications from the phlebitis that Mr. Nixon suffered in his left leg.

Dr. Elton Hickman, who performed the hourlong, early morning operation with two other surgeons, said, "Mr. Nixon is doing well . . . recovering in the normal manner."

The surgeon said that Mr. Nixon had the usual postoperative effects—he was still groggy from general anesthesia.

Mr. Nixon's doctors sidestepped questions about when he might be well enough to travel to Washington to testify at the Watergate cover-up trial of five former political associates.

He has been subpoenaed by both the defense and prosecution. Dr. Hickman described Mr. Nixon's surgery as "uneventful."



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—Queen Elizabeth, wearing the Imperial Crown, delivering speech in London's House of Lords yesterday during the State Opening of Parliament. The Duke of Edinburgh is sitting at her side.

In Queen's Speech to Parliament

Labor Reveals Nationalizing Plans

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The Labor government announced plans today to extend nationalization of private industry and inject more socialism into British society.

The program called for state ownership of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries and formation of a new national oil corporation to insure a larger share of profits from North Sea

oil and more control of its development. It also proposed a new board to oversee nationalization projects.

The proposals, which broadly satisfied the party's left wing, were announced by Queen Elizabeth in a speech written for her by the government and delivered in the House of Lords amid the pageantry and television cameras of the formal opening of Parliament. Peers and commoners crowded into the chamber

to see the Queen, glittering in a gold gown and the imperial state crown.

If the symbols of affluence and past glory appeared to be somewhat incongruous, given the country's economic plight, it did not seem to matter today.

Interrupted Procession

As it turned out, the royal procession of horse-drawn carriages produced more of a surprise than the speech, which followed closely the Labor party pledges in the election campaign this month.

Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, started out in one of the carriages but ended up in a limousine after one of their horses was hurt along the Mall, the avenue that was the scene of the attempted kidnaping of the royal couple earlier this year.

After the ceremony came the substance, with the speech that promptly stirred a political controversy. Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his ministers made it clear that they intended to move the nation further left with more state control in industry and other measures.

Despite a majority of only three seats in the House of Commons, there is no reason why Jordan should negotiate with the Jordanian diplomat said.

The PLO and Jordanian official statements threatened to undermine attempts by major world powers, led by the United States, to reconvene the Geneva party in order to achieve an Israel-Arab understanding, diplomatic sources said.

Numerous Arab summit officials, however, said both the PLO and Jordan have pledged to become henceforth loyal Arab partners and both will eventually agree to go to Geneva.

Jordan feels that since the PLO has received authority from the summit to speak for all Palestinians in Israel-held territories, there is no reason why Jordan should negotiate with the Jordanian diplomat said.

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The final summit declaration said:

• "The Arab countries shall support this authority in its establishment on all levels and in all fields."

• "Support the PLO in the exercise of its responsibilities on the national and international level within the framework of the Arab commitment thereto."

• "Invite the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization to draw up a formula with a view to regulating relations among them in the light of these decisions and for

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Palestine Liberation Organization said today that it will follow up its endorsement at the Arab summit as the sole standard-bearer of the Palestinian resistance with an increased fight against Israel and possibly with creation of a government in exile.

In Tel Aviv, Information Minister Aharon Yariv reaffirmed Israel's determination not to negotiate with the PLO over the occupied West Bank of Jordan despite the results of the conference in Rabat.

Israel is opposed to the creation of an independent Palestinian state between the eastern desert and the sea," he told the national radio.

Chief PLO spokesman Abdul-Mohsen Abu-Malzer told newsmen at the Arab summit that the PLO considers that "Israel is the product of Zionism," which he said is trying to populate Palestine with Jews from all over the world at the expense of other

the purpose of their implementation.

• "All Arab countries are hereby committed to preserve Palestinian national unity and not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Palestinian nation."

Mr. Abu-Malzer hedged on whether the PLO would ever negotiate peace with Israel. "Israel is a chain in the link of Zionist design," he said. "It

was Zionism which gave birth to Israel, not the other way round. The aim of Zionism is to assemble all Jews of the world in Palestine. How is it possible to do it without aggression against the others? Are the others required to stand by with their arms folded in the face of this?"

The PLO will continue to escalate its armed struggle against Israel aggression. It will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Arabs Set \$2.35 Billion For Arms Chest Fund

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Arab leaders agreed today to contribute \$2.35 billion a year to build up the military forces of the frontline Arab states, conference sources said.

This was a modification of a Syrian proposal for an initial sum of \$13.35 billion which a number of Arab states complained was too high, the sources said.

The money was expected to be contributed by the Arab states in general with most of the burden borne by the rich oil producers, they added.

Set for Early 1975

France Begins Soundings On 3-Sided Oil Conference

By Don Cook

Netherlands, West Germany, Britain, Denmark and Luxembourg. Italy and Ireland are expected to send their acceptance, although formal Italian action may be held up by the current government crisis. Norway, which participated in the negotiations for the plan but voiced heavy reservations on its terms, is expected not to join but to assert a policy of "cooperation" in the even of any oil emergency.

There are already soundings from a number of other governments belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) about participating. Among them are Austria, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand. The plan calls for the establishment of an international energy agency under the OECD to organize and direct any oil-sharing operation.

France, which stayed out of the oil-sharing negotiations on the grounds that it did not want to participate in what it regarded as some kind of a confrontation against the oil producers, has now moved to try to regain some diplomatic initiative for itself in the battle for regular oil supplies. But it remains to be seen how much enthusiasm will be accorded the French proposal for a limited three-sided conference.

The idea was first put forward by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at a press conference last week at which he said that France would like to see such a conference take place with the aim of moving toward "cooperation" with oil-producing countries. He said that it was in the interests of both oil producers and oil consumers to avoid international economic convulsion, and added that the aim of a three-sided conference would be to guarantee oil producers regular value on their revenues by pegging oil prices to some sort of index.

The French President also said that he hoped that the European Economic Community would be represented at any such oil conference "as a single bloc." In (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon 'Doing Well' After Surgery

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon was reported "doing well" today after surgery to attach a plastic clip to a vein to keep blood clot from threatening his life.

Dr. John Lungren, Mr. Nixon's personal physician, called the operation a success and said that he hoped there would be no more complications from the phlebitis that Mr. Nixon suffered in his left leg.

The former president's operation began at 5:30 a.m. None of his family was present at the hospital. Later, aides said that Mr. Nixon's wife, Pat, and his former White House secretary,

Rose Mary Woods, had arrived to see Mr. Nixon.

Dr. Lungren said there was no excessive bleeding during the operation. He had worried that bleeding might be a problem during surgery because of anti-coagulation therapy that Mr. Nixon had been receiving to keep his blood from clotting.

Dr. Lungren said the clip "will cut off any clots of any magnitude . . . The clots of their own nature will eventually dissolve or you develop new circulation around them," he said.

He stressed that he anticipated no new problems for Mr. Nixon for six weeks.

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Dr. Hickman described Mr. Nixon's surgery as "uneventful."

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PLACEMENT—Dr. John C. Lungren holding a "Miles clip," the plastic clip that was inserted in the leg of former President Nixon during surgery yesterday. The clip is to close the iliac vein after a new clot closer to the heart was found in the leg.

Like a clothespin on a garden hose, the Miles clamp squeezed Mr. Nixon's vein and partially closed it. Clots, being larger than the now reduced passageway in that segment of the vein, will be blocked, but blood will still be able to flow through the restricted area to reach Mr. Nixon's heart.

The Miles clamp is about an inch long, a quarter of an inch wide and weighs less than a tenth of an ounce. It will remain inside Mr. Nixon as long as he lives.

After such a surgery, most patients experience some temporary swelling of the leg, and an elastic support stocking may be needed for a time.

During surgery, Secret Service agents guarded the operating room.

Clot Was Discovered

It was decided to operate last night shortly after doctors discovered a large clot in Mr. Nixon's thigh. They feared that the clot could break loose and travel to the heart or lungs, lodging there and causing death or severe damage. Previously, a clot had reached Mr. Nixon's lung but without harm.

Dr. Lungren told a brief news conference after the surgery at Maimonides Hospital Medical Center that the hope is that the clot will be absorbed by the body in time.

Mr. Nixon will continue to

receive anti-coagulant drugs to combat phlebitis, a vein inflammation, and will be examined periodically to insure there are no complications, a hospital spokesman said.

Dr. Hickman said that Mr. Nixon, 61, probably will be hospitalized for another week and that convalescence at Mr. Nixon's San Clemente home would take four to six weeks.

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Mr. Nixon will continue to

Almost Every Country Involved in World's Greatest Search for Oil

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The greatest search for oil in history, for alternative sources to the Middle East fields where most of the world's known reserves now lie, is under way as a result of quadrupled oil prices.

Every available drilling rig is either in action or on its way to new locations. In the United States alone, 1,500 rigs have been operating, a 25-per-cent rise this year. They are looking not only for new fields but, since the rising prices have changed the structure of the industry, they are also going over previously explored or even exploited regions that had been thought uneconomic.

Almost every nation is busy with some form of oil activity, from geological exploration to actual drilling and production. There are several common conclusions to be reached as a result of this activity so far:

• No one expects to find an area that will rival the Persian Gulf simply because the optimum geological conditions that have made the Middle East such a petroleum reservoir do not exist anywhere else. Most future efforts and likely large discoveries will be offshore.

• Oil is harder to tap and is becoming more costly as the search has moved offshore and to some of the more forbidding places on the globe.

New Wells Drilled at Record Rate; Old Areas Are Prospected Anew

Increasingly, existing producing areas will be reworked because of improved geophysical techniques and use of new recovery methods.

How much recoverable oil is there? Most estimates place present proven world reserves at about 600 billion barrels, with about two-thirds of this in the Middle East. At the present rate of production of about 21 billion barrels a year this would last for less than 30 years. Over the last 100 years, some 255 billion barrels have been consumed.

Estimates of future oil discoveries vary, but one by British Petroleum, from the likely finds of about 70 billion barrels, with a further 210 billion barrels theoretically possible.

The search areas:

Unilateral Action Is Expected

Saudis Are Said to Plan Oil-Price Cut

By Terence Smith

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia plans to announce shortly a modest reduction in the price of its oil and the freezing of the price at the new level for a year, an informed Arab source said here yesterday.

Saudi Arabia, which recently has been urging other oil-producing countries to agree to a joint reduction, will announce a unilateral cut of less than 10 per cent within a week, the source said. The other oil-producing countries, he said, are expected to follow with similar reductions shortly thereafter. He said that the current posted price of roughly \$11.65 a barrel would be reduced by less than a dollar.

The impact of the proposed cut will be impossible to judge until details are made clear because of the complicated nature of crude-oil pricing. A minor cut in just the \$11.65 posted price, the artificial price on which company royalty and tax payments to the governments are based, would be more in the nature of a goodwill gesture than anything of consequence to the world's economic problems.

On the other hand, if even a small price reduction is applied to all oil exported, by all petroleum-exporting countries, the savings to the United States in a year could count to \$1 billion or more.

[Saudi delegation sources in Rabat denied today that Saudi Arabia would announce a unilateral oil price reduction. Reuters and the Associated Press reported.]

Tito Meets Danish Queen

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29 (UPI).—President Tito of Yugoslavia, 82, today lunched with Queen Margrethe, 34, to begin a three-day state visit.

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Allon Attacks France Over Middle East

But Does Not Oppose Sauvagnargues' Visit

JERUSALEM, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today accused France of conducting a one-sided, pro-Arab Middle East policy that could damage peace moves.

But he said this should not stand in the way of the visit here tomorrow of his French counterpart, Jean Sauvagnargues.

Such a visit, he told the Knesset (parliament), in fact provided the opportunity for frank discussions on the differences in views and a chance to seek better understanding from France.

Mr. Allon said that Israel would be forceful in explaining its views and dismay at French attitudes.

Debate Urged

He was replying to a call from the opposition for a full-scale debate on French policy and for cancellation of Mr. Sauvagnargues' three-day visit because of the French stand.

The center-right Likud party has already received permission to demonstrate outside the French Embassy shortly before Mr. Sauvagnargues' arrival tomorrow night.

When Mr. Sauvagnargues' visit—the first by such a ranking French official to Israel—was arranged earlier this year, there were high hopes of developing a warmer relationship with Paris, after six years of diplomatic coolness.

But the hopes were dashed earlier this month when France voted for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be heard by the UN General Assembly. And then Mr. Sauvagnargues met PLO leader Yasir Arafat in Paris.

Any lingering doubts here about French attitudes were shattered by statements from President Valery Giscard d'Estaing supporting a Palestinian entity.

The official Israeli stand is that recognition of the PLO at this time can only complicate the current round of Middle East peace efforts, since Israel will not accept a Palestinian state between itself and Jordan.

The convicts, who include Palestinian hijacker Adnan Ahmed Nur, demanded that the plane be available "at the time of our choice" to fly to "the destination of our choice."

The four, who seized their captives during a Roman Catholic mass Saturday, said that they would release two women hostages and a man with a heart condition once their demands had been met. That would leave them holding 13 male hostages.

Justice Minister Andreas van Agt, asked to comment on the demands, said, "I cannot say how we will react... We don't want our attitude to become known to the four."

Mr. Van Agt said that nobody should be surprised by the gunmen's demands "because the [French] Embassy incident was so recent. The gunmen have read from the Japanese book."

Last month, three Japanese Red Army gunmen seized the French Embassy at The Hague and bargained the lives of 11 hostages for the release of a comrade in a Paris jail and safe conduct to Syria.

The convicts, talking over a portable telephone to Dutch authorities, demanded that Lucien Hessel, a jailed member of a Marxist-Leninist Red Youth movement, be allowed to inspect their escape route in advance.

By seating both itself and the European Community at the conference table, France has not just one voice but two. How the British and the West German government will react to this remains to be seen.

© Los Angeles Times

3 Arab Guerrillas Reported Killed By Israeli Patrol

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (AP).—Three Arab guerrillas slipped into northern Israel from Lebanon today and were killed in a gun battle with an Israeli patrol, the military command reported.

The command speculated that the gunmen may have been planning a terrorist raid to coincide with the Arab summit conference in Morocco. The Arabs were slain near the farm settlement of Yiftach, less than two miles from the Lebanese border.

The command said that no Israeli troops were injured in the clash.

Israeli Army units have been on the alert for a terrorist attack since five or more infiltrators reportedly cut through a border security fence two weeks ago. The infiltrators have not been found.

Soldiers Driven Back
 BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Lebanese Army today drove back about 10 Israeli soldiers who crossed into Lebanon on what was apparently a reconnaissance mission, an army communiqué said tonight.

It added that an Israeli naval vessel entered Lebanese territorial waters near Ras al-Naqura, but withdrew after coming under heavy artillery fire.

The leaders invited were Morocco's King Hassan, the summit chairman; Lebanon's President Soleiman Franje, chairman of the Arab League Political Committee; Pákistán's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, chairman of last year's Islamic summit conference, and Somalia's President Siad Barre, chairman of the last summit conference of the Organization of African Unity.



Hit by West European Slump

100,000 Yugoslav Migrants Lose Jobs and Return Home

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (UPI).—In what seems to be the beginning of a new European migration precipitated by a general climate of economic uncertainty, about 100,000 Yugoslav workers have been forced to return home during the first eight months of this year because of layoffs and production cutbacks in the industrialized countries of Northern Europe.

Yugoslavia is one of the principal sources of migrant labor for Northern Europe. An estimated million Yugoslavs are still employed there, about 80 per cent of them in West Germany.

The prospect of growing unemployment in the industrialized nations, coupled with recessionary pressure, has led to a drastic decline in demand for foreign labor. According to Yugoslavia's State Employment Office, the demand has declined by more than 90 per cent compared to 1973.

Other labor-exporting countries—Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Turkey—are experiencing the same difficulties as Yugoslavia.

Italian officials, for instance, report that tens of thousands of Italian migrant workers have returned home this year, although specific figures have not been published.

Trans-Siberian Continuing

Indications are that the present trend will continue in coming months, which can only bring fresh difficulties to the poorer nations of Southern Europe, already beset by massive inflation, high energy costs and the prospects of domestic unemployment extending beyond tolerable levels.

These countries have come to rely on the migrant labor system as a safety valve with which to relieve their serious unemployment problems. Now they not only face the problem of reabsorbing the returning workers but are likely to suffer significant losses in foreign exchange.

Typical is Yugoslavia, which manages to employ slightly more than four million of its citizens. But Yugoslavia's unemployment rate has been hovering around 9 per cent, with more than 400,000 out of work. A massive return of the million workers employed in Western Europe would create explosive economic and social problems.

Young Workers

The situation is particularly serious because unemployment is high among young workers just entering the labor force. Many have sought employment in Western Europe during the last year.

Official Unemployment Statistics, published in the weekly *Ekonomska Politika*, indicate that the monthly average of job placements in Western Europe this year was 650 workers. The average for 1973 was about 7,000.

The newspaper commented that highly skilled Yugoslavs can still find employment in Western Europe, indicating that Yugoslavia's minor brain drain continues. About 7,000 medical doctors have migrated to West Germany.

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Young Workers

High-Rate Shift in 1970s

6. Move to Smaller Cities Verses Population Trend

By William Chapman

WICHITA, Oct. 29 (W.P.)—Movement back to small towns of the United States is accelerating to the point that rate of population growth for the nonmetropolitan area is in the big cities area.

apid change, reported in three years of the 1970s, real of the historic trend urban living that began last decade of the 20th and continued unabated, or a brief time during

ed with which the turned by a reaction to s and new job opportunities taken place in the years astonished some

versal of everything we've the 20th century, except Depression," said Calvin

prominent demographer of population studies department of Agriculture's Research Service.

Not immediate. Graphs say that the of the late 1960s and 70s will not lead to a drastic redistribution in the United States, in the big metropolitan

continues to grow, but of growth will be slower the nonmetropolitan

it means is that by the we won't have the congestion [in metropolitan] that we would have had continued with the rates of the 1960s," Conrad Theuber, a associate director of the

population shift is traced to developments: disengagement with areas that are beset crime rates, pollution, problems.

increasing availability of rural areas and small in far removed from the political areas.

in Michigan al example is the belt units across the north of Michigan, once a wasteland that attracts only in the summer season. Many counties growing nearly twice the U.S. average now, of many small manufacturers, retired persons a self-making cities of Detroit, and booming unit based on resort in the reasons.

of other growing areas rural counties around in Piedmont cities; the southern Appalachians of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; the former counties of the mountain region, and long of East Coast and Gulf cities.

of the turnout from an analysis Mr. conducting of Census population estimates since decennial census was far, population available for 41 states, he period 1970 to 1973. Analysis compares populations in the three-year metropolitan counties with those with an urban 50,000 persons or more, in nonmetropolitan

he 1960s, as in previous he rate of growth was in the metropolitan areas, metropolitan counties grew by 17 per cent while other counties grew by 1 per cent.

relationship was reported for the three-year period

Tells Court House Cash 't Blackmail

GTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Burglar Howard Hunt said that more than used for him under se amputees who neither blackmail."

terred it in the nature collector," the retired head of the firm which he and his paid secret cash pay-

d it was not the half of funds which him finally to tell the his reading of the se tape transcripts last

the president's con-ference to those of id gone to prison as Jackson, Hunt said first day under cross- by defense lawyers erate "make-up trial" as asked by William C. lawyer for defendant hell. "You don't feel selling your silence," pled, "No, sir, that's a factor."

filled yesterday that he had a dozen times be-juried in the spring though he could not be prosecuted for the break-in or sub-tempts to cover it up on appeal from his for the burglary.

at Auschwitz— Oct. 29 (Reuters)—West German Emigration, the first to id, today found the concentration camp



RALLY AGAINST BUSING—A large crowd, including many from communities south of Boston, holding an anti-busing rally in South Boston on Monday. The crowd, estimated at 10,000, was protesting the busing of youngsters to fulfill the federal court's desegregation order for certain all-white high schools in the city.

Associated Press

Disillusioned With Politicians

Confused U.S. 'Hard Hats' Soften Views

By James T. Wooten

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Derek Wilkinson was taking a break from his Manhattan construction job one day recently, sipping beer with a couple of friends, when the subject of politics and patriotism was raised. "We used to say 'Love it or

leave it,'" he said, shoving his orange helmet to the back of his head. "But now, well, I don't know. I don't think we say that much any more."

He spoke slowly, almost sadly. He spoke for a large and growing segment of his fellow construction workers, the "hard hats" of America.

Once they were the unchallenged symbols of unswerving chauvinism. But these days, as the country approaches another election, many of them are struggling with that approach.

New Kind of Uncertainty

Scandal in high places, the resignation of Spiro Agnew, the departure from office of Richard Nixon and his subsequent pardon by President Ford, the offer of conditional amnesty to draft evaders and deserters, the soaring cost of living—all of these have taken their toll on their political psyches and a new uncertainty is emerging among them.

These days is much younger, much better educated and much better informed than in the past.

Four years ago, about 200 construction workers waded into a Wall Street anti-war protest and attacked anyone with a beard or long hair. Now, the hair beneath the hard hats if often down to the bone collars, while beards and mustaches are common.

Furthermore, the ranks have been swelled by hundreds of Vietnam veterans, many of them black and many of them with anti-war feelings as pronounced as those who declined to serve in the armed services or left the country to avoid induction.

Because of their economic difficulties and a feeling that "the politicians don't give a damn about the working man," there seem to be fewer party loyalists among their ranks now. "There's less and less of that every day," Roger Shapiro, 40, a plumber, said. "We're switchers now—all switchers. No Democrats and no more Republicans."

Where once there was unquestioning support for national policies, especially White House policies, there is now a sense of suspicion.

Where once there was a consensus comprehension of campaign language—law and order, Democrats versus Republicans, liberals versus conservatives, pro-war, anti-war, and the like—there is now a babel of contradictions.

Gnawing Pessimism

Where once there was an abiding confidence in "leadership" and its ability to find eventual solutions to problems, there is now a gnawing pessimism about both.

It is not that Mr. Wilkinson, a 25-year-old Brooklyn resident, is on the verge of a radical about-face. But it seems apparent that like thousands of other "hard hats" and millions of other voters in the country, he is re-examining his old perspectives.

There are too many complications," he said as he finished his cigarette lunch at a construction site. "You like Wallace, and he gets shot. You vote for Nixon, and he's a criminal. You get behind Ford, and he spouts this amnesty thing."

"You side with the Republicans and the construction business dies. You tolerate the phases—remember them? Phase 1, Phase 2—and there's hard times. You vote for Rocky and he resigns."

We're Distrustful Now'

"I'll tell you the truth," Mr. Wilkinson concluded, "you can't be as sure as you were before. There might be nothing wrong with a man as a candidate—but we're distrustful now."

Even as his skepticism has been generated by what has been happening in the country, his uncertainties are at least partially rooted in what has happened to his industry.

Its downward spiral is nearly two years old and prospects for rejuvenation are dim. Individual "hard hat" incomes have dipped accordingly and long idle periods have become more and more frequent.

However, the face of the business has changed considerably. From the plumbers to the masons to the pipefitters, the "hard hat"

Major Joseph Alioto, who announced the carless-day plan yesterday, said it could cut fuel use 30 per cent and reduce American dependence on Arab oil.

"The only realistic way to beat the sheikhs is to get out of our automobiles," Mr. Alioto said.

Mondays are to be carless for employees of banks, stock brokerages and other financial institutions; Tuesdays for corporations; Wednesdays for employees of city, state and federal government; Thursdays for the city's two major utilities, Pacific Telephone and Pacific Gas and Electric Co.; and Fridays for anyone not already covered.

The plan was prompted by President Ford's request to major cities to do something to cut auto usage and save fuel.

Plague Kills Five In S.W. Africa

WINCHESTER, South Africa, Oct. 29 (AP)—At least five persons have died from bubonic plague, the black death, and 169 others—mostly women and children—have been treated for the disease in the Ovambo African homeland.

An announcement today said 40 persons were still receiving treatment while the remainder have been cured and discharged.

The outbreak started last month.

Health officials warned that while the disease has been confined, further outbreaks were possible.

Wounded Knee Trial Is Seen Priming Explosive Situation

By Bryce Nelson

PORCUPINE, S.D., Oct. 29.—Our South Dakota Indian war is serious, insisted one of the hundreds of letters sent by white residents to U.S. District Court Judge Fred Nichol, protesting his dismissal of charges against two leaders of the American Indian Movement's occupation of Wounded

Knee.

The letter illustrated a grim situation: Tensions between whites and Indians in the northern plains area are, to a lesser degree, among Indians themselves, are explosive.

Some knowledgeable persons have said that the possibility of violent clashes between armed groups in the Dakotas and Nebraska should not be treated lightly. A top aide to South Dakota's Gov. Richard Kneip warned of the "explosive situation between Indian militants and white militants" and reported alleged Indian terrorism directed at white ranchers and business men.

Indians interviewed said they were tired of being pushed around by whites, and some whites maintained that they would not be pushed any more by Indians.

Need to Arm

Many whites and Indians feel the need to arm.

"We don't even think we need a spark any longer," said a top state law enforcement official who asked to remain anonymous. "We think the fuse was lit when the dismissal of the charges against Russell Means came up in [court in] St. Paul [Minn.]. The attitude here in South Dakota became so tense that Means was going to show up somewhere in the state. I was getting calls that he would never live through another confrontation."

Several hundred members and supporters of AIM seized the historic hamlet of Wounded Knee in February. The shootings took place at a girls' camp on state-owned land in the Adirondack Mountains. The Indians seized the camp last April, claiming the land was rightfully theirs and vowing to establish an Indian nation.

Haig to Assume Post on Friday

STUTTGART, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gen. Alexander Haig, former chief aide to former President Richard Nixon, will assume command of all U.S. Forces in Europe on Friday.

A command spokesman said a brief change-of-command ceremony would take place at Patch Barracks near here. Gen. Haig replaces Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, who is retiring.

Gen. Haig will also take command of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces Dec. 15. He was appointed to the post by President Ford, who recalled Gen. Haig to active military duty.

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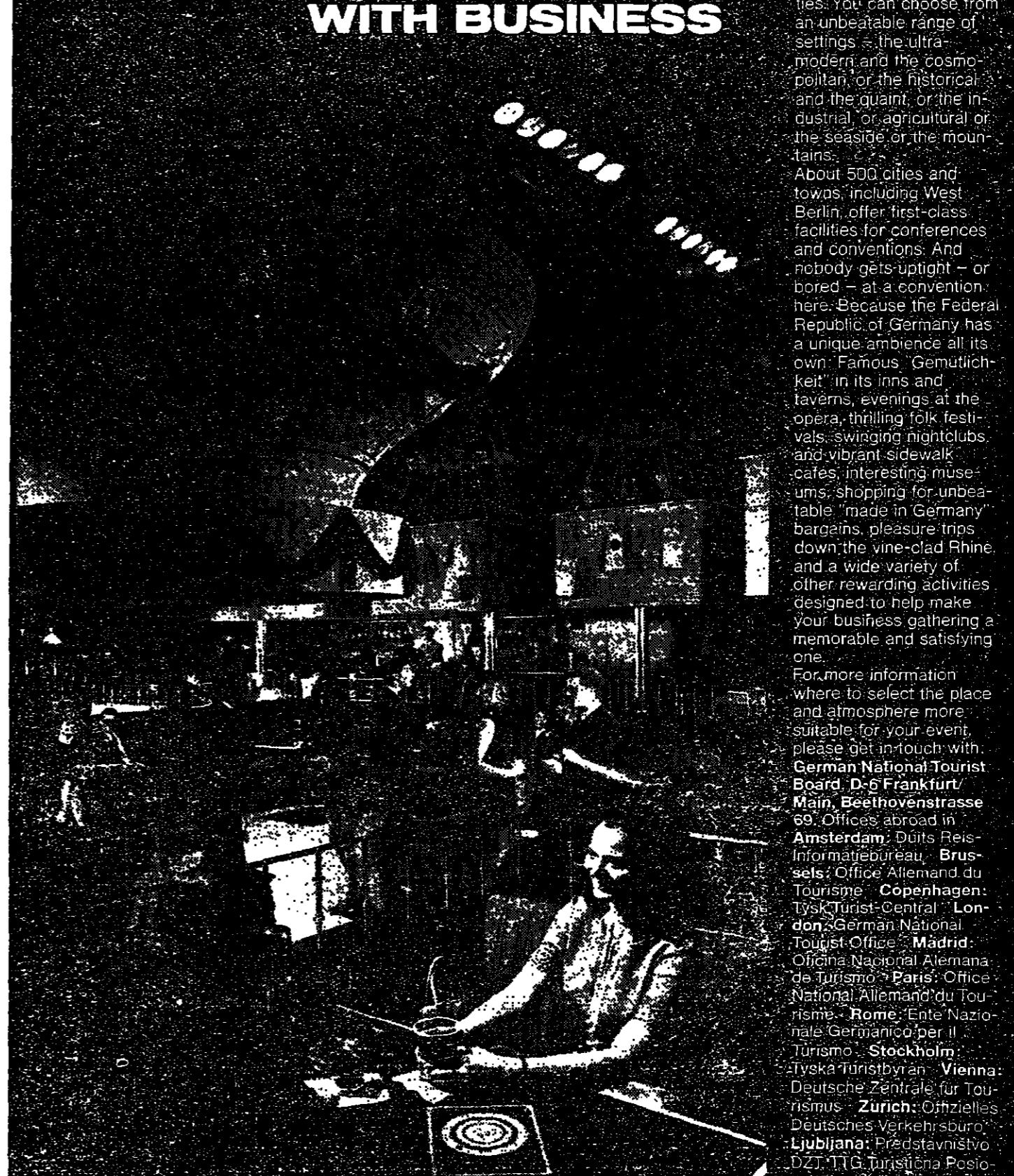
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MIXING PLEASURE WITH BUSINESS



JEP 30 Oct 1974

Bills Are Called Excessive**Peking Trade-Fair Caveat: Foreign Exhibitors Beware**

By John Burns

The Globe and Mail, Toronto
PEKING, Oct. 29.—If the story d a moral, it might be something like *cautious donor*—let the beware.

Two Australian companies that the Chinese \$20,000 worth livestock earlier this month received handling bills total nearly \$15,000—and their representatives here are not amused. On livestock—30 pedigree sheep and 32 stud cattle—were centers of attention at an annual trade fair that closed the Chinese signed contracts at more than \$135 million—but got the animals free. The gift, announced here by Australian deputy prime minister, James Cairns, was hailed by Chinese press as a "token of friendly sentiments of the Australian people for the Chinese people." But even as the words it into print, the livestock companies were getting bills for handling the animals.

The largest single bill, account for most of the nearly \$15,000, for transporting the animals in Peking's airport to a community outside the city and then the fair site—a distance of than 30 miles. About \$6

avid Jones, 78, Welsh Poet and Painter, Is Dead

ONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—David Jones, 78, a Welsh poet and painter, died yesterday at his home.

Jones turned to writing in 30s after making a reputation water colorist and engraver. His field best known work the summer, one of seven scheduled this year, they were presented with a bill for \$60 for the rent of two flagpoles used to fly Swiss flags.

The renting of a carpet for the VIP room during a fair usually costs about as much as it would to buy the same carpet in the West.

Another item that has irked exhibitors is the high price of renting additional rooms at the fair site for technical briefings—sessions at which the Chinese pump Western experts on their latest technology while rarely giving any insights in return.

During the Australian fair, the briefing rooms cost more than \$2,000 for the two weeks.

"Hell," said an Australian, "we're paying to give our own blueprints away."

But even the livestock incident has to take a back seat to tale told by the Italians, who negotiated the sale of some dump trucks to the Chinese. The sale was worth \$15 million, but before closing it, the Chinese insisted that a 300-page manual for the trucks be translated into Chinese.

The Italians demurred, saying they had no one competent to do the translation, but agreed when the Chinese suggested that they do it in Peking and bill the manufacturers. More than a year later, the Italians got a \$30,000 bill for the translation and the printing of 2,000 copies.

Behind the quibbles, however, is the larger question of whether the trade fairs are worth the amounts of government funds involved—nearly \$2 million for Canada's fair two years ago, \$1.5 million for the Australians, and a similar sum for the British display earlier this year.

The official rationale for the fairs is that they are the only effective means of demonstrating a country's trade potential to the Chinese trading organizations that make the purchasing decisions. Behind this reasoning lies the assumption that, long term, the Chinese market for Western technology will be lucrative.

The assumption is one that only time will tell. But there are many diplomats here who believe that recent purchases dozens of British and American aircraft, complete steel mills from West Germany and Japan, petrochemical plants from Japan and France—have given a misleading impression of the market potential and, thus, of the value of the trade fairs.

"Let's not forget that China, with its 800 million people, is buying about as much on the international market as Taiwan, with its 15 million," observed a Western envoy who unsuccessfully argued against his government's decision to hold a Peking fair.

The Chinese will buy only what they cannot make for themselves—and only for as long as it takes them to learn our techniques and copy them," he said.

Former Nazi Attacked, Injured in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Oct. 29 (UPI)—A 70-year-old pensioner yesterday used an umbrella to attack former Gestapo officer Ludwig Hahn, who is being tried for aiding in the murder of Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Hahn, 66, wartime commander of the Nazi security police in Warsaw, was admitted to a hospital, police said. The pensioner attacked Hahn with his umbrella when the former Nazi was leaving the courtroom for a medical examination. Hahn suffered head injuries and the pensioner, whom the police declined to identify, was arrested.

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FINAL EXCHANGE.—The last lot of Greek Cypriot prisoners being reunited with their families in Nicosia after being released by Turkish authorities Monday. A total of 5,800 Greeks and Turks have been exchanged during last two months.

Testifying at Bordeaux Trial**Wine Experts Admit Confusion in Tasting.**

BORDEAUX, Oct. 29 (Reuters).

—International wine distributors admitted today at the Bordeaux "winegate" trial that they sometimes could not tell the difference between cheap and quality wine.

The distributors gave evidence on the second day of the trial of 18 wine traders accused of doctoring or mislabeling nearly three million liters of wine.

The distributors, called by the defense, backed up the claim by defendants Lionel and Yvan Cruse that they had bought doctor wine without knowing it was an illegal mixture.

Even the livestock incident has to take a back seat to tale told by the Italians, who negotiated the sale of some dump trucks to the Chinese. The sale was worth \$15 million, but before closing it, the Chinese insisted that a 300-page manual for the trucks be translated into Chinese.

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The Chinese will buy only what they cannot make for themselves—and only for as long as it takes them to learn our techniques and copy them," he said.

2 Men Indicted In U.S. Theft Ring

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (UPI).

—Cook County grand jury yesterday indicted two suspects in the biggest cash burglary in American history on charges of participating in a multi-million-dollar stolen-goods ring.

Peter Gushl, 47, a self-styled "master criminal," and James (Jimmy the Greek) Maniatis, 53, were named in the indictments as members of a ring that state and Cook County investigators said dealt yearly in stolen merchandise valued at \$5 million.

Testifying to the Cruse family's international professional reputation, British importer David Rutherford said: "If the wines

are good, the customer will continue to buy."

The Cruse cousins, after shaking the hand of each distributor, then took the stand as the case moved into a technical investigation of the company's records.

Sales Prospects

Dutch distributor Gius Verbunt told the court that publicity about the trial had harmed sales prospects for French wine.

Mr. Verbunt was one of the experts to testify that he could get confused in distinguishing between a cheap table wine and a quality Bordeaux particularly when young.

Switzerland's Andre Donzé said he would not like to be the president of a tasting council set up to spot the difference.

He added that even chemical analysis "does not tell you where the wine comes from."

Torben Anthon, head of Cruse's Danish outlet, was asked if he could distinguish between a "noble" Bordeaux and a table wine. He replied, "I could, but it would be very difficult."

Fraud Squad Report

The prosecution, basing its charges on a lengthy fraud squad report, alleges that cheap wine from the Mediterranean area was transported here and, along with other inferior local wines, bottled as a distinguished Bordeaux red.

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UN Protesters Ousted

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (Reuters).

—Police today evicted 10 leftists who occupied the offices of the Cambodian mission to the United Nations, a mission spokesman said. The leftists protested against the government of President Lon Nol.

Cyprus Turks Press UN for A Federation**Spokesman Defends Invasion by Turkey**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 29.—Vedat Celik, considered the voice of the Turkish Cypriots at the UN, called today for the conversion of Cyprus into an independent, nonaligned, biregional federal republic with separate territories for Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

Speaking to the Special Political Committee, Mr. Celik expressed hope that "we shall have a draft resolution which will enjoy the consensus of all the interested parties."

The positions he took were at odds with those represented in a resolution already introduced by Cyprus.

"We favor the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus," work a final settlement, and Mr. Celik said, "within the frame after actual and physical guarantees have been achieved for the Turkish community, the only guarantee of the independence of Cyprus."

He declared the refugee problem "will be solved through negotiations and mutual accommodation, only within the framework of a final settlement."

Denies Aggression

Earlier Mr. Celik had said he was certain the U.S. public "will ultimately realize that Turkey is not the aggressor on Cyprus."

In a conclusion added to his prepared text, Mr. Celik said the Greek Cypriot resolution "serves only Greek Cypriot interests."

The Greek mentality, he added, "still insists on considering the Turkish community as a minority."

"If adopted, this resolution would break the negotiation and impede all hope for a negotiated settlement in Cyprus," he warned.

In an impassioned plea, he told the jammed courtroom:

"I rub things out, I scratch things out, but I tell the truth."

According to the trial records, some of the firm's wine casks bore unusual markings such as "Bordeaux" type, "Meursault base," or "can be used for Beaujolais in United States."

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Testimony on Documents

The prosecution alleged that documents essential to their inquiry had either been destroyed or altered.

But Yvan Cruse insisted that no fraud had been perpetrated.

In an impassioned plea, he told the jammed courtroom:

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South Africa Debate

In another UN controversy, black African countries yesterday stepped up their drive to throw South Africa out of the UN, despite the probability that expulsion would be vetoed in the Security Council.

More nations demanded expulsion in the council's continuing debate on the issue.

Predictions were that an expulsion resolution would come to a vote tomorrow or Thursday and be vetoed by the United States, Britain, France or all three.

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More Questions Than Answers

The decision of the Arab leaders in Rabat to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," with authority to set up an independent government on any areas of the West Bank or the Gaza Strip vacated by Israel, has been asserted as a triumph for Arab unity. But it actually raises more questions than it answers.

Even the unity is suspect: Jordan's apparent renunciation of its claim to the West Bank left a curious atmosphere of indecision in Rabat, a feeling that unspoken or unpublicized qualifications were added to the declaration that would give Jordan so uneasy a neighbor as a Palestine governed by old enemies of King Hussein.

There is also the question of just how representative of the scattered Palestinians—as well as of those still living in their accustomed areas—Yasser Arafat's primarily guerrilla group really is. It can be argued that in cases such as this that the fighting forces, whether they are a revolutionary body, like Castro's, or a liberating force like De Gaulle's Free French, are an almost inevitable governing element, at least initially. And the Palestine Liberation movement has already received a wide measure of international recognition.

But it is also, by its acts and its various statements of its goals, aroused many anomalies, among Arab host states, like Lebanon and Jordan, as well as in Israel. The crucial issue is whether, given these anomalies,

a peaceful settlement of the Middle Eastern situation is possible.

That the fate of the Palestinians is central to such a settlement is perfectly obvious. But whether this is to be done by an adjustment between Israel and Jordan, as those countries would prefer, with presumably indemnities for those voluntarily or involuntarily displaced from their lands or whether there should be, as the original UN plan proposed and Arab leaders now accept, an independent Palestinian state is, in itself, a many-horned dilemma.

Assuming an independent state, what viable boundaries can be created for it? And will it be regarded as simply a base for the reconquest of all of the old Palestine, or as an entity prepared to live in peace with all its neighbors?

The world, including the UN, which has a special responsibility under the circumstances, must insist upon the latter kind of state, if one is to be created. The Israelis would be highly skeptical of any independent Palestinian government; they would, if they accepted such a creation at all, insist upon guarantees, in all probability. Would Arafat and his Arab supporters accept such limitations?

Diplomacy, along rational lines, could still do much to reduce the threat of renewed war in the Middle East and open some avenues toward a lasting coexistence of the warring ideologies and cultures there. But it must be admitted that this will be far more difficult now, under the weight of the questions raised in Rabat.

Key-Country Action

The chief danger of a turn from "stagflation" to world depression lies in the temptation for the oil-consuming countries to try to export their collective \$60 to \$80 billion in oil payments deficit to each other. Adoption of import curbs, export subsidies, currency devaluation or domestic deflation by an oil-importing country to balance its trade is possible but it could only lead to retaliatory trade restrictions and a shrinking volume of world business.

The industrial countries were quick to see this and to pledge themselves to carry their own oil debts and to avoid beggar-my-neighbor measures. There have been a few deviations. But most countries have refrained from restrictive practices, with only one large loophole remaining: concealed stimulus to sales abroad through government-subsidized export credits.

* * *

That loophole now is being closed by a six-nation agreement on uniform standards for export credits by the United States, Japan and the four chief nations of the Common Market—Britain, West Germany, France and Italy—whose five other partners are expected to follow suit. They have agreed to charge a minimum of 7.5 per cent interest for long-term government-financed export credits, those extended to any country for five years or more. In addition, they have agreed that no government financing at all will be ex-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

South Africa on Trial

Conflicting crosscurrents are affecting the UN Security Council debate on South Africa. The council still has no substantive resolution before it, but has now reached the stage where a resolution, or resolutions, must soon be formulated and put to the vote. The delay in this being done is symptomatic of the crosscurrents, particularly among the six-nation so-called "African group" which was responsible for bringing the matter to the council in the first place. It was this group which sponsored the resolution passed by the General Assembly on Sept. 30 by 125 votes to one (South Africa). It called on the Security Council to "review the relationship" between the UN and South Africa. Nine countries abstained from the vote on it, including Britain, the United States and France.

Basically, the dilemma facing the African group is whether or not to go for a motion calling outright for South Africa's expulsion. This is advocated in a draft being circulated by Kenya, Mauritania and Cameroun. The disadvantages of such a course are obvious. Even if it attracted the necessary nine votes, it would certainly be vetoed by Britain, or the United States or France, or all three. None of these countries supports apartheid, all condemn it. But as Mr. Callaghan rightly observed last week, they believe all nations should be in the UN, whatever their policies.

There are, however, deeper considerations affecting members of the African group than the mere arithmetic of voting or vetoing.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The Threat of Starvation

Much attention has been focused, here and elsewhere, on the problems of inflation and energy shortage in the industrial nations. Yet in almost every respect inflation and the shortage of food is a more serious problem for two-thirds of the population of our world. Next month sees the convening of the UN World Food Conference in Rome. It is not hyperbole to say, in the terms of one of the preparatory documents for the conference, that "... a prodigious effort for the mobilization of resources, physical, financial and human, is called for—an effort based on the realization that human society is indeed confronting one of the most crucial problems that has ever occurred in its long history."

There must be doubt whether the direct results of the Rome conference will reflect such a realization. For while the developing world is only too well aware of both the long-term and short-term problems of world food supply and demand, it is much less certain that they are recognized for what they are in the power centers of the industrial world.

Not only nationalism but also political liberalism and the urge for social justice remained for-

He was a democrat of sorts, deeply devoted to the rule of law and, therefore, unshakable in his contempt for the barbarians in brown shirts who had stamped on the Europe that he loved.

The patriarch of the new Germany seemed to overcome the shadow of Bismarck, eventually, and more than one of his political opponents were ready to praise him as the founder of a new, reliable and rational conservative tradition. But, within his own party, Dr. Adenauer's advocacy of a German federalism could not prevail over the Bismarckian line.

His successor, Ludwig Erhard, the master of the miracle of West Germany's economic recovery, stuck to an old-fashioned and somewhat naive liberalism with some nationalist undertones.

After he and Kurt Georg Kiesinger had left the scene and the Christian Democrats found themselves out of power and in the cold of opposition, they started to seek new popularity with their ruthless fights against the Social Democrats as a person and as the man who completed Dr.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 30, 1899

NEW YORK—The vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, which, it is claimed, is the longest underwater passage of its kind in the world, will be opened tomorrow when President Coolidge at Washington presses a button, electrically discharging the final blast which is calculated to crumble the last few tons of rock where the borings meet in the tunnel. Although the actual coming together of the two borings will take place tomorrow, it will be several months before the tunnel will be in use. It will have a daily capacity of 46,000 vehicles.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1924

NEW YORK—The vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, which, it is claimed, is the longest underwater passage of its kind in the world, will be opened tomorrow when President Coolidge at Washington presses a button, electrically discharging the final blast which is calculated to crumble the last few tons of rock where the borings meet in the tunnel. Although the actual coming together of the two borings will take place tomorrow, it will be several months before the tunnel will be in use. It will have a daily capacity of 46,000 vehicles.



View of W. German Conservatism

By Klaus Harpprecht

LA CROIX-VALMER, France.—

The Federal Republic of Germany has survived the dramatic change from Chancellor Willy Brandt to Helmut Schmidt surprisingly well. That is, recognizing the realities of the Eastern borders and the partition of Germany while tying West Germany even closer to the European community and the Atlantic alliance.

Would it be too presumptuous to say that this test confirmed the maturity and stability of West German democracy, which began its life under most unfortunate circumstances—almost as an orphan left by the Allied powers on the doorstep of a defeated people—and is now grown up and self-confident, even in crises?

It is really not a matter of German indulgence in self-doubt or self-accusation when I feel compelled to add a few questions marks to such a proud statement.

Toward the end of his life he admitted that the Soviet Union had to be respected as a "peace power." He showed a surprising flexibility in his last private conversations with the rising leader of the Social Democrats. It would not have been easy for him to accept the changed position of his Christian Democrats as his own; he might even have felt betrayed.

Barely 10 years after his death, the majority of the Christian Democratic Union in 1974 seems to be closer to Dr. Adenauer's spiritual archenemy, Bismarck, than to Dr. Adenauer himself.

Dr. Adenauer was well aware that the "Iron Chancellor" had transformed Germany into a greater Prussia, coldly sacrificing the federal heritage that made Germany so truly European for long periods of history.

No party can be truly Christian without profiting the meaning of Christianity and Christianity. The CDU is neither conservative nor socialist nor straightforward reactionary, but rather a mixture of all those elements—it is anti-ideological and idealized at the same time.

The lack of clear ideas in the sense of old political heritage has a certain attraction. But the integrating force that kept the broad spectrum of opinions and competing groups together was the chancellorship so long as the Chancellor was a Christian Democrat.

But in opposition, the CDU is struggling with an identity problem for which no solution is in sight but the resumption of power over the state. Consequently, the style of opposition against the Social Democratic-Free Democratic government is often irresponsible.

Dr. Adenauer was a forceful conservative. His political roots reached into the 19th century, beyond the period of Bismarck, into the world of the confederation of German states that had its first place in Metternich's well-balanced and well-tempered Concert of Europe.

He was a democrat of sorts, deeply devoted to the rule of law and, therefore, unshakable in his contempt for the barbarians in brown shirts who had stamped on the Europe that he loved.

Those were the origins of the right-wing German National People's party, which paved the way for Hitler after Versailles.

While the nationalists of the Weimar Republic, turning Germany against the West, Europe and democracy, did not hesitate to engage in secret military support for the young Soviet Union, their sons and grandsons are still dreaming about turning the Western world around to feed their illusions about a possible restoration of the Bismarckian Reich.

If they have their way, Germany could sooner or later find itself trapped in new isolation. The breakdown of the European system would then be only a matter of time.

The balance of the Continent

Letters

Crumbling World

The articles of Anthony Lewis on Mr. Rockefeller (CWT, Oct. 8, 11) are distorted and destructive and make no contribution to the unity and confidence we so badly need. Problems of heretofore unknown proportions are facing the West, yet the American press and Congress continue to investigate and question everyone alive as if afraid to face the real issues. What we most urgently need is men—men with guts, push, imagination, and lots of experience, and Mr. Rockefeller has amply demonstrated all these qualities in his long life as a competent public servant. Let us, therefore, give him—and us—

is unable to tolerate the heavy burden of a unified Germany. History proved it twice. Nobody is eager to experience it a third time, the majority of the West Germans included.

Chic Radicalism

The pollster, constantly testing the mood of the country, are spreading rumors about conservatism becoming fashionable even among the younger generation.

It is true chic radicalism has lost its magic in West Germany, too. But a question remains: which conservatism? There would be room for sound, democratic Toryism in West Germany. But the Christian Democrats modeled in a conservative spirit, which Dr. Adenauer modeled in a conservative spirit, has turned back to the mentality of Weimar.

This is the tragedy of a German conservatism that seeks salvation from the historical figure who destroyed the true conservative traditions of the country and only gave way grudgingly to the establishment of democratic rule when he could not prevent it.

Bismarck certainly more Prussian than German, served as the worshipped monument of the conservative mind that cynically sacrificed on the altar of the German nationalism in which he never believed.

It is the cynical error of the right-wingers in the Christian Democratic opposition to search for conservative life where death and destruction have been sown.

Klaus Harpprecht, a West German journalist, was a speechwriter for the former Chancellor, Willy Brandt. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Perverted Liberalism

Bismarck perverted Liberalism by splitting and corrupting it with nationalist glory. He baited the Catholic (Center) party as "unreliable" and successfully gave its leaders a national identity complex that is still alive. He suppressed the Social Democrats. It would not have been easy for him to accept the changed position of his Christian Democrats as his own; he might even have felt betrayed.

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The balance of the Continent

is a chance to start without further delay to work toward the one and big immediate goal: the reconstruction of our crumbling world.

Fritz Bader, Zurich.

Call for Orson Welles

An international war to solve the world's problems (Leonard Silk, CWT, Oct. 10) is hush-hush thinking. What we need now, to bring us all together, is a serious threat from outer space. Orson Welles, where are you now that we need you?

AL HUX, Park.

1929 Views Recalled

Signposts to Disaster Of World Depression

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Forty-five years ago

the Great Depression began

with a crash on Wall Street and

by the time it staggered to its

halt the whole world had been

shaken out of its fat-dripping illu-

sions. Now we appear to be on

or over the brink of a similar

collapse although—as in 1929—

new leaders are willing to admit it

and even the prissy word

"recession" is used.

After the 1929 stock exchange

break, respected Polytechnic like

Herbert Hoover and J.P. Morgan

for months saw silver linings

clouding every cloud. We now

see in a similar period leaders

shut silent with respect to the

facts is almost thunderous. From

Tokyo to Washington via Paris

and London one hears again those

MOVIES IN PARIS

Bronson's Latest: 'Death Wish'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 29 (IHT).—The protagonist of "Death Wish," a highly charged thriller (at the Paramount Elysées, the Jean Cocteau in English), is a respectable, happily married Manhattan businessman—until a trio of drugged thugs break into his home, kill his wife and rape his daughter.

The husband, brooding about the inefficiency of the police, plans his own revenge. He is sent by his firm to the West Coast

where he perfects his marksmanship.

When he returns to New York, he hunts down muggers in Central Park, on Riverside Drive, in the subways and back alleys. When he finds them, he simply shoots them dead.

Michael Winner has directed this absorbing melodrama so that tempted muggings have a chilling reality and the rough vigilante justice is presented with an ironic flip. Charles Bronson, too, leaves his portrayal of the half-mad avenger with gruff, sardonic humor. In "Death Wish" head-

lines have been provocatively and vigorously dramatized in an excellent motion picture.

"99 and 44/100 % Dead" (at the Ermitage and the Bilboquet in English) opens with an explosion of comic-book illustrations to accompany its credit titles. This it ticks with unrelied excitement. The staging of the starting introduction is the keynote. All the subsequent scenes, though realistic, have the wild, frantic leap of the savage, lurid comic book, and as an exercise in consistent style, the film has individual character.

Director John Frankenheimer's camera zooms hither and yon, soaring and swooping like Superman himself, over a gang war for control of the Seattle waterfront. Richard Harris stars as the hired protector of a ruling tycoon's domain. Now single-handedly he blocks a caravan of trucks on a bridge at midnight, now he saves a girl from a time bomb, and now he battles with his enemies in an enormous laundry. Suspense and tempo are retained throughout in a grisly story which recalls the old serials in which the heroine was often tied to the railroad tracks.

"Borsalino and Co." (at the Paris and the Madeleine-Gaumont) is the regulation gangster melodrama enlarged to almost epic proportions. A sequel to the successful "Borsalino," it continues the adventures of a suave, handsome underworld chieftain (Alain Delon) and his escape from the avenging hand of a rival whose brother he has murdered. The scene is Marfa in the 1930s. Massacres are common; theaters are bombed and one gangland moll is disfigured and blinded by acid. There are other grisly episodes—such as the corrupt police chief reducing Delon, who falls into his clutches, to the status of a bum. There is a monotony to the countless punishments dealt out. But the box-office success of the latest "Borsalino" installment appears assured.

Much more interesting is Elia Petri's "La Propriété, C'est Plus le Vol" (at the Elysées Lincoln in Italian). It is coarse, it rambles, but it is original. The film tells of a timid bank clerk, allergic to the touch of Ira, who, a self-styled "Marxist-Mandrake," gives up his job to persecute a wealthy man to whom he has taken a pathological dislike. Petri draws his characters crudely, but



Charles Bronson in "Death Wish."

IRISH FESTIVAL: Big Welcome For 'Thaïs,' 'Bagdad Barber'

By William Weaver

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 29 (IHT).—With its productions of Massenet's "Thaïs" and Cornelius' "The Barber of Bagdad," both given in the original languages (French and German), the Wexford Festival has presented its complete bill for this season. Until the end of the festival (Nov. 3) these two operas will alternate with Massenet's "Medée in Corinthe" (IHT, Oct. 29).

If reception of the Mayr work was mixed, the enthusiasm aroused by the Massenet and Cornelius operas was, on the other hand, unanimous and huge. Both stagings showed what Wexford can do at its best: thoughtful casting, imaginative design, and—most of all—fine music-making. Jacques Delacote, conducting here for the first time, brought out all the lushness of "Thaïs" but never yielded to the temptation to sentimentalize. Even the battle-scarred "Méditation" gained an unexpected freshness, and each of its several repetitions was sensitively nuanced, felt.

The title role lies a little high for JHL Gomez, but she sang the music skillfully, intensely, and was particularly effective after the first act. She looked superbly seductive (handsome costume by John Fraser, also responsible for the elegant art-nouveau sets), and one understood Athanase's fall from grace. In this difficult role, so easily pushed over the brink of silliness, the American baritone Thomas McKinney was majestic and impressive. The voice is, in fact, glowingly beautiful, and McKinney handled it

with apparently easy grace. The smaller roles were also strongly cast; Francis Egerton was particularly stylish as Nicias.

'Barber of Bagdad'

Egerton also shone, again in a small role, in "The Barber of Bagdad." This charming little opera, so admired by List and the Wagner circle, is rarely done outside Germany (an, not rarely, even there). The libretto—an Arabian nights tale adapted by Cornelius himself—is a trifle, but a light and delicious one.

Wolf Siegfried Wagner, appropriately chosen as director, staged the work inside a kind of airy tent (the tasteful designer was Daure Punt), usually letting the music work its own spell, without too many visual distractions. The opening scene was indicatively beautiful: the enamored Nureddin (wonderfully sung by the Turkish tenor Kevork Boysclayan) reclining on cushions, his wistful musings punctuated by tactful, subtle interjections of the chorus. Helen MacArthur was also a very musical Margiana, pretty and appealing. Albert Rosen conducted the hard-worked, but versatile Irish Radio Orchestra with a deft, sure touch.

Among the several added attractions of Wexford this year, Michael Aspinall's after-the-opera recitals were memorable. Aspinall has already acquired a considerable reputation among connoisseurs for his daring performances of "Lucia" and "Traviata" (the title roles). In Wexford, his programs were devoted largely to Victorian music, stylishly combining the most serious musicality with outrageous fun.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Sindbad," a Hungarian movie directed by Zoltan Huszark, is well worth the attention of film makers and others who are concerned with the use of imagery on film," writes Nora Sayre. "The movie explores an aging roué's memories and reveries about the women he was involved with, circa 1900. The atmosphere of this movie may sound banal—but it isn't because of the extraordinary and very beautiful images that pour over the screen, intensified by rapid cuts. The visual enchantments of the film outweigh the very old-fashioned romanticism—which isn't exactly what one expects from Hungary," Sayre writes.

Plays

"Equus," Peter Shaffer's new play, seen in London last season, is "a very fine and enthralling play," writes Clive Barnes. "Broadway has gotten a new popular success and a new star in the shock-headed, 21-year-old

Peter Finch," who plays a stable hand who has killed six horses.

"Equus" is a psychological inquiry into a crime. It is a kind of highbrow suspense story, a psychic and mythic thriller. Slowly the psychiatrist (in whose care the boy is placed) investigates the facts and circumstances and pieces together the anatomy of an outrage . . . John Dexter has directed beautifully. The staging catches just the right element of court drama, mystery thriller and philosophical exposition. The performances blaze with theatrical life. Finch has the makings of a great actor. "Equus" holds you by the root of drama, and it adds immeasurably to the fresh hopes we have for Broadway."

"La Carpa de los Esquashis" (the Tent of the Underdog) performed by El Teatro Campesino, is "very much political theater," writes Olive Barnes.

"It calls itself guerrilla theater of the streets, and its message is pretty horrific. It is a cry of anguish from Chicano grape workers in California, and it developed out of the original grape-workers' strike in 1968. "La Carpa de los Esquashis" seems to be a mixture of morality play, street theater and Bertolt Brecht. Brecht would certainly have approved of a key line in the play—"There are only two kinds of people in this world, those who take us and those who are taken."

Chéreau's attempt certainly belongs among the serious efforts at putting matters in order, although he has made a number of seemingly arbitrary decisions and relied as much on intuition as on literary authority. In one respect, this first production at the Opera is probably more authentic than anything seen in decades at the Opéra Comique, simply because he and his co-adaptor, François Regnaut, compensated with the recitations of Ernest Guiraud in favor of extensive spoken dialogue. Some of the dialogue comes from Barber's libretto, some from the stage piece by Barber and Carré that preceded the opera, some from E.T.A. Hoffmann himself,

OPERA IN PARIS

Young Turk, 'Tales of Hoffmann'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 29 (IHT).—The latest chapter in the checkered history of "The Tales of Hoffmann" went on view at the Paris Opéra last night, reviewed, revised and restaged by Patrice Chéreau, one of the Young Turks of French theater, making a startling debut at France's chief lyric theater.

It was a strange evening, full of unexpected events and familiar events happening at unexpected times, sometimes baffling, sometimes enlightening. For most of the evening, the audience seemed so dislocated that it did not applaud in the usual places, although at the end it certainly apportioned credit and blame with the customary Parisian enthusiasm and cruelty.

In a sense, every serious staging of Offenbach's final work is bound to be a novelty because so much about it is in doubt. The composer completed the "Promenoir" score, but not the orchestration. Furthermore, the three-named Coppélia-Dauphettu-Miracle is embodied in one singer, who makes a premonitory appearance in the prologue, thus dissociating himself from Councilor Lindorf. The three women are not one, however. Olympia really is a doll—a marionette, computerized automaton wired for her offstage soprano voice. Giulietta is a high-class prostitute, and blatantly so. Only Antonia seems familiar.

Daperttu's "Diamond" aria was not accompanied by a diamond, but by an elaborate slight-of-hand with mirrors, through which Hoffmann lost his reflection; the order of scenes, which is hardly sacred, was changed to put Giulietta first, for reasons argued more thoroughly in the program than on stage; the shade of Antonia's mother materialized very solidly, dancing wildly with the sinister Miracle while the daughter sang herself to death before the eyes of her childhood double. Freud seemed to have as much a hand in the proceedings as the original Hoffmann, with recurring dream images supplying a subliminal continuity.

Along with all this, albeit in necessarily unfamiliar order, was Offenbach's rich score, which is after all why the work has remained so popular. Nicolai Gedda, in the title part, diligently did all that Chéreau asked of him and sang heroically as well—bringing his performance to a climax of intoxicated fervor in the reprise of "O Dieu de quelle ivresse" at the end.

Ovations

Christiane Eda-Pierre also won ovations for her ardent delivery of Antonia's music, although she was rushed by conductor Georges Prêtre—who otherwise gave a generally idiomatic account of the

score—and Tom Krause, strongly as the threefold villain, although his presence might have been more hateful. Michel Schachal, as the old servant François (there really a servant of the diabolical forces), delivered another in his gallery of quirky character.

Only Régine Crespin, much in her best form, had a rough time of it, as Giulietta, sing gustily and inaccurately. She was roughly treated for it by t

Meanwhile, there is more fresh looks at this 1864 masterpiece—indestructible we perhaps even from the point of view of the man whose opera it is—Offenbach.

Karlheinz Stockhausen pass through town with the South German Radio Orchestra Baden-Baden to give, under the auspices of the Paris Auto Festival, a performance of his latest work, "Inori," which week earlier had its first performance at the Donaueschingen festival.

The hour-long work, as "adorations for soloist and orchestra," was commissioned by Japanese bank and conductor Stockhausen's leanings toward Oriental mysticism with his particular question is a dancer whose repertory of 13 devotional gestures strictly determined by musical factors—13 tones, 13 dynamics, 13 tempos and so forth.

The orchestra was a standard symphonic one, but on the whole the musical interest was very thin, and of somewhat interest than the 45-minute, explanatory lecture—with musical and gestural examples—delivered like a veritable recital by remarkable soprano Gisèle Da. The audience of some 3,000, who did not quite fill the Palais Congrès, gave the proceedings very mixed reception.

Soviet Document May Help Trace Alaskan History

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (UPI). Soviet scientists have discovered 18th-century writings which help reconstruct the lost language and vanished traditions of Indian tribes of Alaska and the Canadian Pacific Coast, the official Tass news agency today.

Tass said that unpublished notes, diaries and letters of French explorers of the late 18th and early 19th centuries have been unearthed in the arch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

"Love your letters—if only they could talk!"

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October 30, 1974



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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

JULY 15, 1970

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

K. Industry
Seeks Aid of
£4 Billion**Mr. Healey to Give**
Assistance in Budget

EDINBURGH, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ)—Confederation of British Industry today urged Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey to give £4 billion in government assistance to business in his budget for the current financial year next April 30.

CBI also urged that a further £3.75 billion of assistance be extended to industry 1975-76 fiscal year.

Proposals call for abolition of income controls and for tax cuts, including a cut in the corporation tax rate to 10 per cent from the current 12 per cent.

In Bateman, CBI president, Mr. Healey had not indicated whether he would include any of the proposals in the budget to be made public Nov. 1. Bateman said, however, his chancellor appeared to stand "industry's problems."

CBI said that if government policies remained unchanged, the company sector would be in substantial loss in current financial year. This would lead to increased bank loans, a drastic curtailment of investment plans and "rising unemployment."

CBI said that price controls could not be justified as a firm policy measure to deal with inflation without being accepted by statutory pay controls. "It is likely to deter investment and lead to shortages could have adverse effects on balance of payments," it said.

At press conference, Mr. Healey said that Mr. Healey's "will provide a wonderful opportunity to show the government's strong private sector."

Some companies were in decisions on possible lay-offs until after the announcement.

On introduction of price controls add only 1.5 per cent to prices, Mr. Bateman pre-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Volkswagen Sees Sales Upturn**

Although Volkswagen's domestic car sales were down 4.2 per cent in the first nine months from the like 1973 period, it is possible sales will match the previous year's domestic total of 419,457 units for all of 1974, a VW spokesman says. However, the export situation has not improved, and overall exports are down 16 per cent while sales in the United States are down almost 30 per cent so far this year. In 1973, VW exported 1,028,027 units.

CNAI Board Backs Loewe Offer

CNAI Financial Corp. says its board agreed to recommend that stockholders accept Loewe Corp.'s proposed tender offer for CNAI stock at \$8 a share for the common and \$8 for the preferred. CNAI also says it expects to report a third-quarter loss of about \$120 million. The loss will include an increase of about \$40 million in casualty reserves for past years, operating losses of about \$50 million for its Larwin group subsidiary, and a \$38-million provision for loss of CNAI's remaining investment in Larwin. CNAI's loss for the first half this year totalled \$54.7 million.

Toyota Raises Prices in U.S.

Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., has announced price increases of 12 to 18 per cent on its 1975 Corolla autos and truck models from similar 1974-model prices. The dollar increases range from \$320 to \$461. The company, the U.S. importer of vehicles built by Toyota Motor Co. of

Japan, said the 1975 Corollas and trucks will go on sale Nov. 15, but its other Toyota models will be introduced after Jan. 1 and have not yet been priced. Like the domestic auto makers, Toyota included some previously optional equipment and bigger engines into some 1975 models and also eliminated its cheapest model, the Corolla 1200, which cost \$1,299 in the 1974 model year. The lowest-priced 1975 Corolla, which has a bigger engine, will cost \$1,412 or 18 per cent more. The \$2,711 tag still makes the little car cheaper than its domestic competitors: the General Motors' Vega at \$2,799, the Ford Pinto at \$2,786. But the price boost considerably reduces the gap between it and the U.S. subcompacts.

Third German-Soviet Pact Signed

The third contract between Mannesmann AG and Thyssen AG and the Soviet Union for delivery of large steel pipe against natural gas deliveries from the Soviet Union to Ruhrgas AG has been signed in Moscow, Ruhrgas says. The contract envisages the delivery of large diameter pipe to the Soviet Union from 1975 through 1976 valued at 1.5 billion deutsche marks. In return, the Soviet Union will deliver at least 2.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year to West Germany starting in 1978 and continuing through 2000. Together, the three contracts include the delivery of a total of about 3.5 million tons of large diameter continuous welded steel pipe to the Soviet Union in return for which a total of about 2.5 billion cubic meters a year of natural gas will be delivered to Germany.

Italy-German Pact Spurs Concern**Arabs Cautious on EEC Loan Guarantee**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Bankers with close ties to the Middle East report great caution there to Common Market guarantees on loans Europe is expected to seek from Arab investors.

The Arabs reportedly would prefer a joint and several guarantee—that is, each member of the EEC promise to repay the entire loan itself, if necessary. This, in effect, would put West Germany—the wealthiest member of the Common Market—in the position of "lender of last resort" for Europe.

However, this is a role that Germany wants to avoid. Bonn has said that it is only willing to back 44 per cent of any such loans.

The Arab concern over the

nature of the guarantee is particularly acute due to the upset in international banking circles caused by the \$3-billion loan Germany granted to Italy last summer. That loan was secured by one-fifth of Italy's gold reserves.

This security, many bankers believe, violated the spirit and perhaps even the letter of the pledge the Italian government made in arranging two public loans. Such violation technically could mean the loans are in default.

The loans involved in this dispute are a \$1-billion credit for ENEL and Ferrovie loans was not violated because the arrangement with Germany was not a loan, because Italy did not pledge its gold and because the Republic of Italy was not involved in the transaction.

Commercial bankers, who prefer not to be quoted by name, maintain that this is doubletalk.

Although Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and then Premier Mariano Rumor announced the agreement in late August, the Bank of Italy says only the two central banks were involved. The nature of the agreement, Bank of Italy officials say, can be called a "mutual deposit" or a "central bank swap." In either case, they maintain, it is in no way related to the commercial relations guaranteed by the republic.

The object of the arrangement, they stress, was to enable the Bank of Italy to harness its gold reserves without violating the rules of the International Monetary Fund and without having to sell the precious metal outright.

Commercial bankers say that the arrangement, they stress, was to enable the Bank of Italy to harness its gold reserves without violating the rules of the International Monetary Fund and without having to sell the precious metal outright.

Bankers unhappy

Commercial bankers involved in the ENEL and Ferrovie loans are not at all happy with the Italian reasoning. They acknowledge that legally they do not have a leg to stand on regarding the ENEL loan. The key wording in that agreement states: "...as no time thereafter will the Federal secure any existing or future external loan, debt or other obligation in the form of or represented by bonds or notes issued by or guaranteed by the Republic..."

Bankers say that a common sense should have preceded the italicized phrase and acknowledge that as currently worded the letter of the agreement has not been violated since no bonds or notes were issued.

The Ferrovie loan, on the other hand, states that it "will rank pari passu with all other external indebtedness of the Republic and the Minister of the Treasury of the Republic, in the exercise of his lawful task, will not permit any loan, debt, guaranteed or other obligation constituting external indebtedness of the Republic now or hereafter existing to be secured by any lien, pledge or other charge on any present or future revenue or asset of the Republic unless the benefit of such security is at the same time extended equally and ratably to this obligation."

At this point, the only way to enforce the provisions of this pledge would be to sue the Italian government—a move that no commercial bank is willing to take out of fear that it will be blackballed from ever doing business in or with Italy.

The unwillingness of the banks to pursue this claim is reported to have made a firm impression on Arab investors. For their part, they are seeking as much a guarantee as can be had.

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NEC of Japan
Cuts Dividend
As Net Falls**Fujitsu Also Reports**
Decline in Earnings

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ)—Nippon Electric Co. (NEC), a computer and communications equipment maker, announced today its first dividend cut since 1968 as a result of a 40-per-cent decline in net profit.

The company trimmed its semi-annual dividend for the six months ended Sept. 30 to 3 yen a share from 3.25 yen a share a year earlier.

NEC's net profit fell to 3.22 billion yen (\$10.8 million) in the September half from 5.34 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose to 18.55 billion yen from 16.55 billion yen.

Results are for the parent company only. Consolidated totals will be published later.

Poor Sales, Higher Costs

NEC officials cited poor sales in the computer and wireless communications equipment fields for the sharp decline in net profit. Increased debt servicing costs, higher wages and steeper raw material prices also contributed to the disappointing result, they added.

The company forecast its net profit for the half year ending March at 3.2 billion yen, down from 4.23 billion yen a year earlier.

Another major computer and communications equipment maker, Fujitsu, also reported a steep decline in profit today.

The company said its earnings totalled 3.03 billion yen in the September half year, down from 4.22 billion yen a year earlier.

Fujitsu also blamed poor sales and higher costs for the drop in profit.

Sales, meanwhile, rose to 11.86 billion yen from the year-earlier 9.63 billion yen.

Net Loss, No Pledge

The Bank of Italy insists that the negative pledge on the ENEL and Ferrovie loans was not violated because the arrangement with Germany was not a loan, because Italy did not pledge its gold and because the Republic of Italy was not involved in the transaction.

Commercial bankers, who prefer not to be quoted by name, maintain that this is doubletalk.

Although Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and then Premier Mariano Rumor announced the agreement in late August, the Bank of Italy says only the two central banks were involved. The nature of the agreement, Bank of Italy officials say, can be called a "mutual deposit" or a "central bank swap." In either case, they maintain, it is in no way related to the commercial relations guaranteed by the republic.

The object of the arrangement, they stress, was to enable the Bank of Italy to harness its gold reserves without violating the rules of the International Monetary Fund and without having to sell the precious metal outright.

Commercial bankers say that the arrangement, they stress, was to enable the Bank of Italy to harness its gold reserves without violating the rules of the International Monetary Fund and without having to sell the precious metal outright.

Bankers unhappy

Commercial bankers involved in the ENEL and Ferrovie loans are not at all happy with the Italian reasoning. They acknowledge that legally they do not have a leg to stand on regarding the ENEL loan. The key wording in that agreement states: "...as no time thereafter will the Federal secure any existing or future external loan, debt or other obligation in the form of or represented by bonds or notes issued by or guaranteed by the Republic..."

Bankers say that a common sense should have preceded the italicized phrase and acknowledge that as currently worded the letter of the agreement has not been violated since no bonds or notes were issued.

The Ferrovie loan, on the other hand, states that it "will rank pari passu with all other external indebtedness of the Republic and the Minister of the Treasury of the Republic, in the exercise of his lawful task, will not permit any loan, debt, guaranteed or other obligation constituting external indebtedness of the Republic now or hereafter existing to be secured by any lien, pledge or other charge on any present or future revenue or asset of the Republic unless the benefit of such security is at the same time extended equally and ratably to this obligation."

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Optimism Engulfs Big Board Trade

New York, Oct. 29 (UPI)—

Expectations of a continued decline in U.S. interest rates and some hopes for cheaper oil ignited a sharp rally in the New York Stock Exchange prices today.

The Dow Jones average climbed 26.50 to 659.34 as gainers held a 3-to-1 edge on losers in moderate trading.

In addition, brokers said, there

was encouragement over a New York Times report that Saudi Arabia planned to announce a slight oil-price reduction soon.

Volume totaled 15,610 million shares compared with 10,54 million shares yesterday.

Auto stocks were higher with General Motors ahead 3 7/8 to 34 3/4, Ford rose 2 1/4 to 31 3/4 and Chrysler was ahead 1 1/4 to 10.

Sugar industry stocks fell sharply after recent run-ups on rising sugar prices. Great Western United was off 2 1/4 to 22 3/4, Amstar fell 3 1/4 to 31 7/8 and Holly Sugar slipped 3 7/8 to 32 3/8.

Raytheon spurred 2 5/8 to 25 1/4. Informal sources said the Defense Department has given a production go-ahead for a program to produce an advanced air-to-air missile estimated to be worth nearly \$1.3 billion.

IBM was up 11 to 191 3/4. Burroughs 5 to 84 5/8, Procter & Gamble 5 1/2 to 89, Du Pont 3 2/8 to 104, Kodak 5 3/8 to 73 7/8 and Xerox 3 7/8 to 71.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.16 to 82.20.

In the money markets, the Federal Reserve Bank sold government securities, market sources said, when the federal funds rate dipped to 9 1/2 from 9 1/4 per cent. As a result of the effort to remove reserves from the system, they said the funds rate moved back to close at 9 1/2 to 9 5/8 per cent.

Some dealers said the action may serve as confirmation of the belief that the Fed has again lowered its funds-rate intervention point.

They noted that last week the Fed moved into the market when funds traded at 9 1/2 per cent. However, today the Fed did not act until funds moved down to 9 3/8 per cent.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures rallied after having been under sharp pressure in recent days.

Soybeans advanced the limit of 30 cents a bushel and corn closed 10 cents a bushel higher, also a limit. Soybean oil gained slightly over 100 points, but was still short of a 150-point limit, and soybean meal was up about \$3 a ton. Oats closed 5 3/4 higher, just short of its six-cent limit, and wheat was up four cents.

An Anniversary to Forget: 'Black Tuesday' of Oct. '29

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (WP)—Exactly 45 years ago, on Oct. 29, 1929, the New York stock market suffered the crash heard round the world—the infamous "Black Tuesday" that signaled the start of the great depression.

In that one session, the unheard-of total of 16.4 million shares crossed the creaking ticker tape as the Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 30.57 points, breaking the bubble of one of the most frantic speculative eras in Wall Street history.

Translated into today's market, an equivalent break would see the Dow losing about 65 points in one day on volume well over 100 million shares.

Neither Biggest Nor Sharpest

"Black Tuesday" was neither the sharpest loss the Dow has ever taken, nor was it the first big decline of that year—only one day earlier, on Oct. 28, 1929, the average fell 38.33 points. But it was the biggest loss on the heaviest volume the market had ever seen.

Less than three years after Black Tuesday, on July 8, 1932, the Dow touched its lowest point of the depression years, closing at 41.22, a drop of 339.85 points—or 89 per cent.

Black Tuesday was not the first sign that all was not right with the great bull market. The market had declined throughout the month of October, with volume steadily increasing. After the big break, prices rebounded until the spring of

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<b

Foreman Big Favorite to Keep Title

By Dave Anderson

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 29 (UPI).—In the darkness before dawn when ordinarily only the textile factory workers are laboring here, George Foreman will defend his world heavyweight championship against Muhammad Ali. Each gladiator has been assured \$5 million to alter his sleeping habits for the fight at 4 tomorrow morning.

The scheduled 15-round fight in what was once known as the Belgian Congo will begin at that hour in order to accommodate closed circuit TV locations in the United States.

Foreman and Ali each had a private audience yesterday with Mobutu Sese Seko, the President of Zaire, at his palace alongside the Congo River. The government of Zaire supplied the boxers \$10 million in order to project its image as Africa's leading emerging nation. It has spent another \$15 million in civic improvements.

Unbeaten in 40 bouts, with 37 knockouts, Foreman, 25, is a 3-to-1 betting favorite to retain his title in the capital city of 1.2 million population. Despite the unusual hour, 60,000 Zairians are expected to fill the Stade du 20 Mai, a soccer stadium, to witness Africa's first world heavyweight title match.

African Chant

Many of the Zairians will be chanting "Ali, bomay," using a Lingala word that means "Ali, kill him!" If the 22-year-old challenger were to win, he would be only the second man to regain the heavyweight title. Floyd Patterson, dethroned by Ingemar Johansson in 1965, knocked out the Swedish boxer in a 1960 rematch.

The referee is expected to be Zach Clayton, the chairman of the Pennsylvania Athletic Commission.

Foreman weighed 220 pounds and Ali 216 at the weigh-in that was attended by 10,000 Saturday night.

In his quiet manner, Foreman has disdained a specific prediction other than to acknowledge that he "would like to" register a knockout in winning the title from Joe Frazier and successfully defending it against Joe (King) Roman and Ken Norton, he has required a total of only 11 minutes 35 seconds over parts of five rounds.

"Some people say I'm slow," the champion said with a smile after a light workout yesterday, "but I get the job done, sometimes quicker than most people. So maybe I'm fast."

Quick Knockout

Foreman has 24 consecutive knockouts. In his last eight bouts over a span of two years, seven ended in the second round, the other in the first round. His knockout percentage of .333 is the highest in boxing history. The late Rocky Marciano, the former heavyweight champion unbeaten in 49 bouts with 49 knockouts, is second with .875.

Ali, stripped of the title in 1970 when he refused to enter military service, has won 44 of 46 bouts with 31 knockouts. He lost a decision to Frazier and Norton, each of whom Foreman stopped in the second round. The challenger also does not appear concerned about the 4 o'clock bell.

With tickets scaled from \$250 ringside to \$10 in the concrete bleachers, a capacity crowd of 60,000 would produce a \$550,000 gate.

If \$6,000 spectators materialize, it would be boxing's largest crowd since 61,574 witnessed the Marciano-Archie Moore heavyweight title fight at Yankee Stadium in 1955.

Most of the income from the Foreman-Ali match will be generated from worldwide TV, mostly closed circuit. Henry Schwartz, the executive vice-president of Video Techniques, Inc., the New York-based closed circuit TV firm, has predicted a worldwide gross of \$25 million. The first Frazier-Ali extravaganza, in which each fighter received \$2.5 million in 1971, is reported to have grossed \$20 million, the most in boxing history.



United Press International
Ali tries to regain the title...

Ali tries to regain the title...

i Arises Very Early, Eyes for Prize Catch

Zaire, Oct. 29 (UPI).—In the morning Muhammad Ali entered the room, smiled. "You fellows got you need? Anything for you?"

He sat down a big soft chair, and stretched his legs, and to believe that the start fight of his life. Before another dawn in Zaire, he would be in almost champion George and he would be there again.

Ali seemed to concern least of all the weird in the bout, 4 a.m. to gotten up, he said, at morning, his usual rising past six months of

fast, he put away a five or six eggs. Then or a walk. When Ali never a short stroll miles from his villa Chinese pavilion, set that looks down on mall complex on the the Zaire River.

He sat up there, and when down he visited a newsman just finishing

Louis Picks The Slugger To Beat Ali

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—No one ever got rich betting against Joe DiMaggio, Man O' War, Bill Russell or Franklin Roosevelt. So there was an impulse recently to question the objectivity of the men who made the line on the George Foreman-Muhammad Ali fight.

"How," a visitor to Las Vegas inquired, "could Ali be a 3-to-1 underdog against anyone?"

The visitor was rather proud of the question he had raised in the gambling casino until a rather large gentleman in the back of the room came forward to counter with an opinion or two.

"I'd make Foreman 4 to 1 if he hadn't got an over the right eye in that training accident," Joe Louis said. "That's the only chance Ali's got, to take advantage of that cut. There's no other way he can win. George is so much stronger and hits so much harder. If Ali tries to grab and hold on like the referee let him do against Joe Frazier last time, George will break his back."

Besides, Louis added, Foreman seems to be a little more superstitious than Ali, and the former Brown Bomber gives points for that.

"Most fighters I know always had some little things they believed in," Louis, the former heavyweight champ, said. "With me, it was always having black-eyed peas at 1 o'clock on the day of the fight, and putting everything on my left first. I'd put my left sock on first, my left shot on first, left glove on first, and I guess it worked 'cause I held the championship for a pretty long time."

Louis is famous in Las Vegas for what he was as a fighter, not what he is as a fight analyst. But most of the money being bet on the bout is going on Foreman. Only within the past week has Ali attracted much of a following.

Frazier Favors Champ

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 29 (AP).—Former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier hits harder than Muhammad Ali—"much harder"—and that no one would like to see the champion retain his title.

Arriving from New York on his first trip to Africa, Frazier said:

"I give Ali all the chances in the world. He's been around as long as me. He knows all the rules and regulations and some things that aren't in the rules. But George hits harder, much harder. I felt George."

Frazier, who lost his title two years ago, said he wanted to see Foreman win "because my appearance against him was so bad I'd like another chance."

Eddie Futch, Frazier's manager, was sure than his boxer about Foreman's victory, and said it could come in four or five rounds.

"He's developed into a much better boxer than most people realize," he said. "He's too powerful. He hits with devastating force. I don't think Ali can move the way he wants to for more than four rounds under pressure."



Associated Press
Ali gets ready to put up posters of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko with the fighters.

English Soccer Gets Another Test Tonight

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 29 (IHT).—Tomorrow is an explosively busy day in European football. Three British teams, and one besides, take part in the Nations Cup qualifying competition, with England playing its first game under the management of Don Revie. In Glasgow, Scotland is at home to East Germany in an intriguing exhibition.

England's match against the clever, adventurous young Czechoslovak team has caused great interest. Revie, for years manager of a Leeds United club which built its success on raw, uncompromisingly paragonious football ("we were hard"), has now admits, "even brutal," has now, he assures us, seen the light and is committed to a new, shining, more enterprising future.

I believe in the revelation of the road to Wembley, rather than Damascus. Others don't. But it is worth pointing out that Leeds, under Revie's ruthless but inspired management, evolved from a dour, harsh style into one of great flexibility and flair.

It is enormously important for English football that Revie and England succeed. Club football on the whole is poor, dull and cautious. As in Italy—though there isn't the same defensive mania—top service alone has been taught to the lessons of the World Cup. True, it was much easier to follow the dreary, negative tactics of Alf Ramsey's English team than it would be those of the English team we saw last summer in Europe, under the temporary, amably permissive

College Poll

(The 1974 United Press International Board of Coaches top 25 major-college football ratings with won-loss records and first-place votes in parentheses.)

1. Ohio State (34) (7-0)
2. Michigan (1) (7-0)
3. Alabama (2) (7-0)
4. Penn State (5-1)
5. Notre Dame (5-1)
6. So. California (5-1)
7. Florida (6-0)
8. Penn State (5-1)
9. Nebraska (5-2)
10. Florida (5-1)
11. Michigan (6-1)
12. Texas Tech (5-1)
13. Miami (7-0)
14. Michigan State (5-1)
15. Mississippi St. (6-1)
16. Oklahoma State (5-3)
17. Florida (5-2)
18. Michigan (6-1)

Notes: By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are included for consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. Those teams currently on probation are: Oklahoma, SMU, California, Long Beach, State and Southwestern Louisiana.

Shuttlecock in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Soviet badminton team beat a Kelantan State all-star team, 4 matches to 3 in an exhibition at Kota Bharu. This is the first Soviet badminton team to tour Malaysia.

leadership of Joe Mercer. But the players are there, and Revie has chosen most of them in his large squad. A shame that one of the most gifted of them, Little Trevor Francis, the mercurial Birmingham striker, has had to drop out, perhaps for as long as six weeks.

The Czechs have had the courage to almost completely renew their team, now built on the highly successful, under-23 eleven. Everyone seems to want to go forward and look for goals, even Ondrus, the mobile sweeper; Pavrik, the attacking right-back; and Bicovsky, the scoring midfield player. In the firing line, we find the dangerous Slovaks Bratislava combination of Svetlik and Masny. Revie has admired one quality which has traditionally been lacking in Czech teams for forty years and more: shrewd, shelling, more enterprising future.

Ron Bolton, the Patriots' defensive back, and Fran Tarkenton, the Minnesota quarterback, fought themselves out of the game. With 81 seconds left, Tarkenton scored on a three-yard run into the corner of the end zone and tripped and fell.

Then the son of a Methodist minister did something far out of his cool character. He took the football and threw it at short range at the helmeted head of Bolton, who retaliated by throwing a right hook through the Tarkenton face mask. Both were evicted, the first such experienced

The South Africans proposed that the final be held in a neutral country, even an independent black African nation if that would enable the Indians to take part.

Khanna said the assurances were forwarded to the Indian government, which responded today by saying that India's team should stay out of competition with South Africa barring more specific guarantees on removal of apartheid from sports and the actual "starting of integrated and mixed play."

"We are now decided and will face whatever consequences there might be because we are convinced that our decision is right," he added.

The Indian team won the right to play in the Davis Cup finals by beating the Soviet Union in the regional final in September. India has played in the Davis Cup finals only once, when it lost to Australia in 1966.

On learning that South Africa had earned a berth in the finals, Khanna said that the Indians could win the final if the teams met.

"I have no doubt in my mind that we could beat South Africa 5-1. Everybody in the world knows that, so it is as good as won," he said then. "Unfortunately, the apartheid policy in that country makes it impossible for us to play them."

He said that the decision belonged to the lawn tennis federation, not the government. But his disclosure of an Indian government order indicated that after the South African assurances, he may have asked for authorization to play.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation has been reported considering expulsion of India for its refusal, while India has said it will ask for the expulsion of South Africa.

College Poll

Sloping Down

SYDNEY, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Ken Rosewall announced today he is going into semi-retirement from competitive tennis and has accepted a five-year contract as a promotions coordinator with a Hong Kong based international airline.

Rosewall, runner-up in this year's U.S. Open and Wimbledon, said "40 years old was time to call a halt to full-time professional tennis." He said he would

Falcons Bow, 24-17

Bradshaw Start Leads Steelers to a Triumph

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Quarterback Terry Bradshaw, starting for the first time this season, scored one touchdown and set up the clincher with a 29-yard pass to Franco Harris in the fourth period last night to give the Pittsburgh Steelers a 24-17 victory over the Atlanta Falcons.

Bradshaw's pass to Harris on the first play of the final period set up a seven-yard touchdown run by Harris that gave the Steelers a 10-point lead in the National Football League game.

Harris, a third-year running back from Penn State, finished with 141 yards on 28 carries, both career highs.

The victory pushed Pittsburgh's won-lost record to 6-1 for the season and improved the Steelers' lead over Cincinnati in the American Conference Central Division to 1 1/2 games.

The loss gave Atlanta a 2-5 record and tied the Falcons for last place with San Francisco in the National Conference West.

Pittsburgh moved to a 14-0 lead in the first period before the Falcons could penetrate Steelers territory. Rocky Bleier blasted 10 yards for Pittsburgh's first touchdown and on the next series, Bradshaw dived into the end zone from a yard out for the second TD.

But Atlanta quarterback Bob Lee engineered a 14-14 tie at halftime on second-period touchdown plays of nine yards to Al Diodio and 24 yards to Ken Burton, hitting each receiver in the left corner of the end zone.

The Steelers broke the tie midway in the third period, marching 88 yards in nine plays with Roy Gerela kicking a 33-yard field goal that gave Pittsburgh a 17-14 lead.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

New England ... 5 1 0 .857 123 105

Buffalo ... 6 1 0 .857 133 111

Miami ... 5 2 0 .714 140 111

NY Jets ... 1 0 0 .000 143 107

Baltimore ... 1 0 0 .000 143 136

Central

Pittsburgh ... 5 1 1 .857 156 116

Cincinnati ... 5 2 0 .714 135

Houston ... 2 5 0 .286 113 124

Cleveland ... 2 5 0 .286 121 187

West

Oakland ... 6 1 0 .857 185 113

Denver ... 3 2 0 .714 144 123

Kansas City ... 3 4 0 .429 113 124

San Diego ... 1 6 0 .143 83 144

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

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St. Louis ... 7 0 0 .111 172 184

Washington ... 4 3 0 .571 128 101

Dallas ... 1 0 0 .000 141 111

NY Giants ... 1 6 0 .143 82 141

Central

Minnesota ... 5 2 0 .714 154 96

Chicago ... 3 4 0 .429 98 21

Detroit ... 3 4 0 .429 103 107

Green Bay ... 3

